

EL PASO HERALD

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Pure Food and Practical Schooling

WESTFIELD, MASS., girls in the state normal school never would take the slightest interest in chemistry until a practical turn was given to the lessons, especially in the elementary courses. The principal and the head of the chemistry department conceived the idea of making the study of chemistry practically applicable to the daily life of the girls. Collier tells how the first chemistry lesson under the new management was directed to telling girls how to take stains out of dresses. Then the girls were taught to make their own flavoring extracts and to dye cloth. At last after many intermediate steps, all of a practical turn, the chemistry department took up the analysis of foods and food ingredients.

The result has been that every article of common use in the home has been subjected by the girls to laboratory tests, with startling results. Jam, tarts, milk and cream, flavoring extracts, candy, liquors, fruit, nuts, bread, cake, vegetables, olive oil, coffee, sugar, canned meats, drugs and even clothing and wall paper were analyzed and the results made public both through the newspapers and in museums maintained at the normal school and at the office of the board of health.

There was a long fight with the local merchants, but finally they all came round to the logical way of thinking and proceeded to take off their shelves all food products and were not approved by the normal school laboratory. Every class of merchant—even at last the saloonkeepers and liquor dealers—got the habit of sending samples of goods to the normal school laboratory for the girls to analyze and report upon.

The result of this excellent work has been to make Westfield the model "pure food town" in the United States, a town where all the people demand and all the merchants carry nothing but pure foods and approved drugs and other commodities. As the girls have graduated from the normal school they have taken their knowledge and methods into the public schools of the state generally and the influence of this fine work has already been widespread. Even the youngest children are able to appreciate the simpler tests for food purity, and children in the seventh and eighth grades are able to make some of the tests themselves, much to the consternation and finally the satisfaction of their parents.

All this has come from the well directed effort of a wise professor to make the study of chemistry interesting to girls by making it applicable to the most ordinary facts of their daily lives. There is a valuable lesson in this for every school everywhere. The practical, tangible, permanent benefit of schooling should always be kept to the fore in the work of both boys and girls. Most of the children leave school before the high school age, and means should be found to acquaint them with the simple facts of sane and healthy existence, as well as with the subjects more abstract which have a usefulness of their own, but which should never be allowed to usurp the whole time and attention of the young folks in school.

Our Atlantic fleet is battering targets to pieces at a distance of nine miles. Our gunners can hit targets they can't see—all they need to know is the location on the map.

Cheapness Not Economy

THE WHOLE WORLD complains against the improper and unsafe packing of goods exported from the United States. Our manufacturers almost without exception are both ignorant and careless with respect to the necessity of careful and sound packing for export. The grievance is becoming as widespread within our own boundaries as it has always been in the foreign trade. A Pittsburgh traffic expert recently declared that "in 85 percent of small lot shipments by rail in this country the construction or material of box or crate is entirely inadequate to protect the contents." Fruit is shipped in crates so thin that they are crushed into pulp with their contents. Tobacco and its products are shipped in cases so thin they can be punched through with a pencil. Heavy hardware in a majority of cases breaks out of its packages before arriving at destination, and so the discreditable story goes.

For 20 years the United States government has been trying to educate exporters up to using proper methods of preparing goods for export. American goods reach foreign buyers in worse condition than goods from any other exporting country in the world. The percentage of loss in domestic trade and traffic is also tremendous, due to careless packing methods. This carelessness often begins with the primary grower or the primary producer and runs through all the different processes to the finished product. It is a kind of cheapness that is certainly not economy.

The Pecos valley excursion of business men, and the great Statehood jubilee, are the big things before us now for immediate attention. Both must be carried through with characteristic El Paso spirit and generous liberality.

The Condensed Milk Industry

MOST PEOPLE if asked what was the best seller in a grocery store in the average town, would say sugar. On the contrary, it is condensed milk. Immense sums of money, to be measured in the hundreds of thousands, go from El Paso and the Great Southwest every year for condensed milk. The creamery and condensed milk industry ought to be built up in this country as soon as the farming industry gets firm hold, and dairying on a small scale can be made a side line on each small farm. Milk costs a good deal to produce when it is made a strictly manufacturing industry on its own basis without the foundation of general farming; and under present conditions condensed milk could not be made at a profit. In the big creamery districts of the country the production of milk from dairy cattle is really a side line with the great majority of farmers, and the first cost of production is thus cut down to a minimum.

A Rochester, N. Y., newspaper instituted a contest in the effort to fight the caterpillar pest. Small boys were offered rewards for bringing in the caterpillars, but it was found that they were gathering cocoons and hatching them in order to capture the prizes. In some forest sections of this country men set fire to the woods in order to get work as fire fighters at emergency wages. Our present day education is deficient in training in morals and ethics.

UNCLE WALTS' Denatured Poem

INTO our little burg there came a minister of world-wide fame who preached for half an hour; his sermon surely was a gem; it touched upon a vital theme, and throbbed with force and power. The folks from all the country-side had come to hear the pulpit's pride hand out some words of cheer; he drew big money for his speech—for less than that our pastor'd preach a quarter of a year. I saw our pastor standing by, with admiration in his eye, a humble, shrinking man, who labors with us day by day, and does his best to show the way, and teach salvation's plan. Our pastor knows what hunger's like; he makes long journeys on the pike to spring his gospel dope; he lifts the mourner's drooping head, and prays beside the dying bed of sinners shorn of hope. He knows us and our little sins; he tells us of the scheme that wins forgiveness in the end; he's been our comrade through the years, he shares our triumphs and our tears, he is our bully friend, God bless him in his humble path! I'll bet he cuts a wider swath than all these surplused laids, the church's famed and gifted stars who scoot around in private cars and lecture for the scads!

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Georgia; the Name in History

(Copyright, 1910, By Henry W. Fischer.)

THE Georgians are the handsomest of the Caucasian races of the pure type, which, together with the fact that St. George is the patron saint of England, may be responsible for the present popularity of the name. Georgia stands for farmer's wife. The tulip is its emblem and "rural life, virtuous life" the sentiment. Georgia on the Tiber. Georgia is the correct English style. Georgia is a contraction of the name, but Georgia, the diminutive of the male name, is most often used. Georgette is French like Georgine. The Germans adopted the latter, pronouncing each letter, which doesn't improve it.

The Slav versions of the name are so full of gutturals, English or American girls would find it impossible to pronounce them. The Portuguese have Georgeta, which sounds pretty. Obscure forms are: the Welsh, Urdina, and the Irish, Seolra. Late Acceptance of the Name. Though the Norman conquerors acknowledged St. George as the patron of Guelph, that brought Georgia to England and caused it to be used in the colonies, now the United States. Until the arrival of George I. even the male name was a rarity in English-American birth registers. After that, it multiplied to such an extent as to rival Charles and John.

Strange to say it was Ann of Denmark, consort of James I., who gave her own girls such ordinary names as Margaret, Sophie and Mary, that put the name Georgia first on an English birth register. She chose it for a godchild of hers whom she had baptized Georgia Ann.

Georgia in Religion. Both religious and secular books are full of the deeds of St. George, but of St. Georgia we have but scant news. She was a maid of Clermont, France, renowned for her virtue. As her body, worn out by fasts and perpetual prayer, was carried to its grave, a great flock of pigeons, whiter than cygnets, settled on top of her coffin and remained there until it was lowered into the grave," says the legend.

Noted Georgians. Of the noted Georgians the fame of the duchess of Deconshire will probably endure longest, for there is hardly a collection of the portraits of beautiful women that does not pay tribute to her exquisite grace and intelligence. Her portraits were painted by the greatest artists of the 18th century. She was the first wife of the fifth duke and lord treasurer of Ireland. Her maiden name was Georgiana Cavendish. Georgia Cayvan, affectionately called Georgia, was one of the best loved and successful comedienne of the old Lyceum Theatre company under Daniel Frohman.

Georgia in History and Art. Mlle George was the name of the fair enchantress who held the "great Napoleon captive for two years. In May, 1808, she abandoned her engagements as a member of the Theatre

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1897

Dr. I. J. Bush returned to Pecos this afternoon.

The Western Union Telegraph company is refunding its local office.

There will be no through traffic on the Mexican Central for three days.

A branch of the Banco Nacional de Mexico is to be located in Juarez.

Superintendent W. R. Martin, of the G. H., has returned from an eastern trip.

The Mexican residents of El Paso are arranging for a big celebration on Sept. 16.

Tomorrow's southbound Santa Fe will be a stop from La Junta, on account of the smashup at Emporia.

Capt. Hulla, of El Paso, has gone to Albuquerque to succeed G. R. Perkins as Western Union telegraph operator.

County surveyor Parker returned from Van Horn this morning. He has been surveying mining claims and says that rock is found there containing from \$40 to \$50 a ton in gold.

Chas. Sauer is trying to get a smelter located near Ahumada. He leaves for Ahumada today and will stop at Ahumada on his way home.

It is understood that mayor Joseph Magoffin will present a special message to the city council tonight urging the erection of a school building in the second ward.

Senator W. W. Turney, of the El Paso district, is being spoken of as a possibility for the office of commissioner general of the land office.

The theatrical season will open in El Paso on Sept. 13, when the Columbia Opera company will appear at the Myar opera house.

Canada's Two Great Political Party Issues are Clearly Drawn

No Question After an Election as to Which Is To Dominate and Leaders are Known in Advance.

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 9.—In the Canadian general election to be held on September 21, the voters of the dominion will select men to represent them in the house of commons of the federal parliament, but will not be called upon to select any other officers whatsoever. In the United States, where a presidential or congressional election always is affected to some extent by the selection of other officers on the same day, and indeed on the same ballot, it is difficult to understand the clear cut distinctions of Canadian elections.

No man in Canada in the general election may vote for more than one man. He votes for his choice of a member of parliament to represent his own district, or "riding" as it is called. The result of the election depends entirely upon the party allegiance of the majority of members elected.

The Two Leaders. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the leader of the Liberal party, and R. L. Borden is the leader of the Conservative party. If the Liberals win in this election Sir Wilfrid will be continued in the office of prime minister; if the Conservatives win, Mr. Borden will become premier. The prime minister in the cabinet is the dominant figure in the government, and as long as he can retain the support of a majority in the house of commons, the actual ruler of the land.

Yet in neither party has one word been said as to making party nominations for this high office. The machinery of party government in Canada works so smoothly that, without a dissenting voice, every Liberal in the dominion recognizes Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the leader of his party, and every Conservative in Canada owns Mr. Borden as his political captain. When the election is over there will be no factional bickerings within the party, and perhaps the only possible contest will be the election of a Conservative victory, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced that if the Liberals are defeated he will retire from active work and will not take the leadership of the opposition.

The political history of the Dominion of Canada falls naturally into two parts. From 1867, the year of the federation, until 1896, the Conservative party was nearly always in the dominion, and the political affairs of the country were dominated by the great Conservative leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, and after his death, by his indomitable spirit.

Liberals Long in Power. Since 1896 the Liberal party has been continuously in power and it, in turn, has dominated absolutely by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is now engaged in his fifth electoral contest as the leader of a victorious party. In 1896 the Liberals won their first great victory under the Laurier leadership, the issue being made up on the tariff question. The Conservatives had supported consistently the tariff doctrines of Sir John A. Macdonald, who, in 1871, promulgated what was known as "the national policy." This was, in fact, a protective tariff policy and Sir John in giving it the name of "national policy" followed in the footsteps of Henry Clay, who introduced the frankly protective tariff into the American fiscal system in 1791.

The Liberals had opposed the national policy, many of them being academic free traders. It remained for Laurier and his lieutenants to draw up a scheme of tariff reform based on the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, with frank recognition of incidental protection. In 1896 the Liberals adopted this scheme and rallied to the cry of "Laurier and Free Trade." One of the principal planks in the Laurier platform of 1896 was a pledge to attempt to secure a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States that would permit the free entry of Canadian natural products into the markets of the United States.

Tariff Still the Issue. In 1900 another general election was held, with the result that the Liberal

Abe Martin



No effort is being made to conserve the side whiskers which are fast disappearing from the American continent. Married men work longer.

purpose of this particular campaign, it might almost be said that the Conservative party is an industrial faction opposed to the agrarian faction of the Liberal party. Therefore, the Conservative leaders in the campaign have been paying particular attention to the rural districts and have sent speakers to sell the farmers that the promise of larger markets made in connection with the reciprocity pact is but a delusion and a square scheme designed primarily for the benefit of the huge American trusts and its commercial, if not its political freedom. On the other hand, the Liberal speakers have addressed most serious arguments to the industrial workers in which they have pointed out that the reciprocity agreement lets down the tariff bars almost entirely with reference to natural products, that the tariff protection of Canadian manufacturers is maintained, and the Laurier government has given a solemn pledge that if the reciprocity pact is ratified, no further tariff reductions will be made at any time in the near future.

EXCURSION RATES FROM MANY POINTS

Railroads Offer Opportunities For Visitors to See El Paso Cheaply

Garnett King, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the El Paso & Southwestern system, says that while El Paso is not to have a fair this year, there are to be several excursion rates which will bring people to this city.

"These rates have not yet been definitely determined," he says, "but the first will be circus day, September 28. The circus will not show in Douglas, Bisbee or any small towns in this district, and therefore excursion rates will be on to El Paso.

"Following this will be the Statehood Celebration on October 19, 20 and 21, when special rates will be in effect. At the same time it is hoped to bring the Douglas and Bisbee Country club golf teams here to play the annual southwestern tournament with the El Paso Country club team.

"Then, commencing October 23 and continuing until October 27, both dates inclusive, the 12th Scottish Rite convention will be held here. A large class is to be initiated and it is expected that many Scottish Rite Masons will come from Arizona, New Mexico, old Mexico and west Texas."

The Road to Success

